

BALLINGER REPORT WILL BE PROMPT

Committee Not to Wait Until After Election.

WILL BE ARGUED FRIDAY

Politics Will Be Left Out When Final Consideration Is Taken and Report Will Be Made Public, Says Member of Committee, Regardless of Its Effect on Election.

The joint committee of the House and Senate of which Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, is chairman, will not postpone its report on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation until after the November elections. While the committee has made no formal decision, three of its members said yesterday that a report would be filed as soon as the case could be fully reviewed.

A member of the committee made this statement yesterday:

"The rumor that we had decided to defer handing down our report until after the elections is absolutely without foundation. I think it is the desire of every one connected with this affair to bring it to an end as quickly as possible. It would be much more hurtful, politically, to keep the report under cover."

Politics to Be Left Out.

There is at least a probability that the case may be robbed of its political significance by two or three of the Democratic members signing the majority report. It has been assumed for some weeks that there would be three reports—one by the majority of the Republicans, another by Representative Madison, a Republican insurgent progressive, and the third by the Democrats. It is known, however, that the Democrats have been in consultation with Mr. Madison, with a view to reaching an agreement which would enable them to sign the report that he has in course of preparation.

From all that can be learned, none of the reports of the committee will hold Secretary Ballinger to have been guilty of any wrongdoing. The minority report, or the report of Mr. Madison and the Democrats, as the case may be, it is believed, will criticize the Secretary for alleged lack of propriety.

Arguments Begin Friday.

Arguments in the affair will be begun before the joint committee Friday and will be concluded on Saturday. Five hours will be given to each side. Fifteen days will be given counsel in which to file briefs. The committee will, therefore, have the complete record before it on June 13. Review of the testimony and the argument will then begin. A member of the committee declares that the report will very likely be ready for publication about the middle of July.

The report was again revived yesterday that Mr. Ballinger contemplated resigning his post as Secretary of the Interior. In this latest rumor it was related that an agreement had already been made whereby Mr. Ballinger would retire from the Cabinet soon after the joint committee had completed its labors. "I have no intention of resigning," said Secretary Ballinger last night. "I have not talked with the President about resigning, nor has he talked to me on the subject. I await the report of the joint committee with confidence."

HEARING RESUMED TO-DAY IN ALASKAN SITUATION.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary will to-day resume the taking of testimony in the matter of the Alaska political situation.

The investigation now under way relates to the alleged domination of political affairs in Alaska by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. Charges have been made that the recent removal of United States Attorney Boyce and United States Marshal Sutherland at Juneau was brought about by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. It is likely a motion will be made for public sessions hereafter.

Gov. Walter E. Clark, of Alaska, who recommended the removal of Boyce and Sutherland, was present at the hearing last Monday. Much of the testimony was given by James Wickham, delegate from Alaska. Wickham is a political enemy of Gov. Clark. President Taft has sustained Gov. Clark and has notified the Senate committee that he will not withdraw the nominations.

ENGINEER PERKINS TO QUIT.

Chicago, May 25.—Edmund T. Perkins, engineer in charge of the Chicago bureau of the United States Reclamation Service, and one of the chief supporters of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in his controversy with Mr. Pinchot, announced to-day that he will retire from the active service of the government. The engineer, who has just returned from Washington, where he testified in Mr. Ballinger's behalf, said that he had informed his chief of his intention to go into private practice, and that he would leave his office in the Federal Building as soon as a successor could be found, probably within a month.

Free Sample Digests What Stomach Couldn't

When a person finds himself suffering from chronic indigestion, there is just one of two things to do: Discontinue the use of food almost entirely or obtain something that will digest the food for you until your stomach muscles are in working order again.

It is possible to obtain a remedy that will digest food even when the stomach can't, and we can obtain the word of many reputable people to prove it. Since indigestion is usually complicated with constipation and liver trouble, it is necessary to get a remedy that has laxative as well as digestive properties and which at the same time contains ingredients that will tone and strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles. Such a remedy, according to the testimony of people for a quarter of a century, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which can be obtained of any druggist at 50 cents or \$1 a bottle, as it comes in both sizes. But if you are one who has never used this grand remedy, and you would like to make a test of it before buying of your druggist, then send your name and address to Dr. Caldwell, and he will gladly send you a free sample bottle for trial. In this way thousands of people have been brought to use it.

You cannot obtain a better or more reliable remedy for general family use, as it is very curative in constipation of the most stubborn kind, in indigestion, liver trouble, sour stomach, sick headache, and other troubles caused by disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels. Thousands of families like that of Mr. Frank Cunningham, of 128 State street, Madison, Wis., and Mrs. Virginia Cunningham, of Weir, Miss., no longer use the ordinary "dyspepsia cures" for indigestion, nor cathartic pills or salts for constipation, but which is truer and more genuine, milder and more pleasant, and yet thoroughly effective. Try it and see the good results you will obtain.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver, or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 211 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

CATS AND PEOPLE.

I've heard the cats above the ceiling turn loose a raft of frightful squealing, at dreary midnight's hour; they seemed to say: "Though rocks may thump us, we'll still kick up our beastly rumpus"—they made my blood turn sour. I got my gun and said: "A lead'll convince them that they cannot yodel all night upon my roof; I sent some buckshot catward winging, but still the brutes kept up their singing, for cats are reason-proof. You can't convince a blamed old tabby its voice is bum and weak and flabby, and harsh and flat and raw; it seems to say: "I beg your pardon, but I'm the famous Mary Garden, and also Ellen Yaw." And there are sundry human critters, who jar me like a dose of bitters, who leave me sore and pained; they come and tell me ancient stories, as stale as last year's morning glories, and think I'm entertained. I say to some heart-rending feller: "You are the punkest story teller that reprobation earns; and if you spring another fable I'll break your wish-bone with a table, so help me Tommy Burns." You'd think he'd leave me to my sorrow, but no! he comes around to-morrow, another yarn to spring, another hoary tale to garble, persistent as the cats that warble, and think that they can sing!

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WALT MASON.

OWEN DEFENDS HEALTH BILL

Amazed to Receive Protests from All Sorts of Doctors.

Declares They Object to Interference with Medical Freedom. Has Studied Therapeutics.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, defended his bill providing for a department of public health in the Senate yesterday.

Said he: "I have been amazed, and I suppose every Senator on this floor has been, to receive many telegrams from homeopaths, osteopaths, eclectics, chiropractors, and practitioners and believers in Christian Science and suggestive therapeutics, and from other good citizens, protesting against the department of public health, apparently well-meaning, and the bill introduced by me proposed, or made possible some interference by the Federal government with the practice of medicine and constituted a possible invasion of the medical freedom of the citizen to employ whom he pleases when sick."

"They simply protest against an interference with the medical freedom of the citizen, with which the bill contemplates no interference, with which the Federal statutes cannot interfere in any State." Senator Owen declared that he had employed homeopaths and osteopaths and allopaths to treat himself and members of his family. He had also studied the doctrine of suggestive therapeutics and of Christian Science.

NO FUNDS FOR INQUIRY.

Appropriation Needed for Probe of Ship Subsidy Scandal.

Unless the House makes a supplemental appropriation for its contingent expenses, the inquiry into the ship subsidy scandal, authorized by the Stearnson resolution, will have to be terminated.

The contingent fund of the House has become exhausted. Chairman Olcott, of the special subsidy committee, brought the matter to the attention of Representative Tawney, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Tawney at present is inclined to keep down expenditures. Mr. Olcott conferred with Speaker Cannon, who, when the situation was explained to him, replied: "The House must pay its bills."

Accordingly, a resolution is to be introduced making an appropriation to cover the cost of the subsidy hearing and such other contingent expenses as may arise in the House during the remainder of the session.

EXTENSION FOR RAILROAD.

More Time for Construction Given East Washington Company.

Representative Smith, chairman of the House District Committee, yesterday introduced a bill to extend for eighteen months the time for the construction of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad. This additional time is granted with the provision that the track extension from the present eastern terminus to Branch avenue be completed within six months.

The bill requires the company to deposit with the District a total of \$5,000 as a guarantee.

To Widen First Street.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill providing for the widening of First street northeast along the eastern boundaries of squares 675, 676, and 677, to a width of sixty feet. These squares face the Union Station reservation.

District Bills Delayed.

Lack of a quorum yesterday prevented the regular weekly meeting of the House District Committee. As the House convened early, at 11 o'clock a. m., Chairman Smith decided to call the meeting off. Action on several important local bills was postponed.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(MAY 25, 1910.)

SENATE.

Senator La Follette made the only speech in the Senate yesterday on the railroad bill. He did not conclude, and will resume to-day. No vote was taken on the bill.

Senator Owen made a statement as to the public health department bill. He said his bill would not interfere with any Christian Science, osteopathic, or other practitioners. Several bills were passed, including one District measure.

The Senate adjourned at 4:37 p. m. until to-day at noon.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were given consideration by the House yesterday, but only two of them were passed. One of them authorized the construction of a railroad in Hawaii, and the other provided an appropriation for the building of a house of detention for insane people in Alaska.

Consideration was given the bill making a number of changes in the government of Porto Rico. Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, made a long speech in support of this measure.

The House adjourned at 5 p. m. until to-day at noon. There was a Republican caucus at 8 p. m. last night.

CHAMP CLARK SCORES.

Texas's Bill Offers Opportunity for Joke on Tariff Men.

Two Texas citizens imported a fine horse for show purposes and gave bond to the Federal government for the animal's return to Mexico within a year. In that way they avoided paying the tariff duties. The horse, however, died, and the owners found themselves liable under their bond for the tariff.

Representative Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill for their relief, and the Ways and Means Committee spent a large part of yesterday considering it. They formally reported it favorably to the House. Representatives Champ Clark, the minority leader, and a member of the committee seized upon the opportunity to say that he considered the whole Payne-Aldrich tariff law "very much of a dead horse on the country."

TRACKS TO NAVY YARD.

Representative Sims Submits Bill to Naval Affairs Committee.

Still another bill providing for the establishment of new railroad track connection with the navy yard was introduced in the House yesterday. Some time ago Representative Sims, of Tennessee, introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a single track switch along the Anacostia River.

The Senate having added to the naval appropriation bill an amendment requiring the railroad company to maintain its present tracks on grade for two years, Mr. Sims yesterday amended his bill, and changed the reference from the District Committee to the Naval Affairs Committee. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to construct the track connection along the Anacostia River, and increases the appropriation to \$200,000.

MARK FOR OLD BATTLE SITE.

Representative Sloop Asks for Monument on Historic Cloyd's Farm.

Representative Sloop, of Virginia, introduced in the House yesterday a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a monument on Cloyd's farm battlefield in Pulaski County, Va.

While the battle, which was fought on May 3, 1864, between Union and Confederate forces, was one of the smaller engagements of the war between the States, it was notable in that two men who afterward became Presidents of the United States participated in it. They were William McKinley and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Gunmakers to Get Raise.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer will shortly reconvene the wage board at the Washington Navy Yard and submit to them a proposition looking to the increase in the wages of mechanics in the gun shop. A subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, consisting of Representative Bates and Dawson, asked the Secretary yesterday to take this action.

Inaugural Resolution Offered.

Senator Carter yesterday introduced in the Senate the Henry resolution authorizing a constitutional amendment for a change in the date of inauguration day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

Leslie's Opens Local Bureau.

A sign that the Republicans expect a hotly contested campaign is shown in the establishment here of a local bureau of Leslie's Weekly. It is the latest newspaper to invade the Washington field, and has opened offices in the Munsey Building, in charge of Robert D. Heintz, formerly of the New York Sun. John A. Schleier, the editor of Leslie's, has for many years been prominently identified with the Republican party, and the establishment of a Washington bureau is taken as an evidence that the administration is to have an energetic supporter in Leslie's Weekly and Judge, both of which are published by the same company.

Pope Sees Aero Flight.

Rome, May 25.—The Pope saw an aeroplane flight for the first time to-day. The machine was invented by a priest of Spoleto, who successfully soared above the Vatican gardens. He received hearty congratulations from his holiness on alighting.

LA FOLLETTE TALKS ON RAILWAY BILL

Directs Some of Remarks at Senator Elkins.

TWO SECTIONS 9 COMPARED

Wisconsin Statesman Charges Modifications of Original Provision Have Weakened It to Meet Demands of Railroad Presidents Who Have Visited Washington.

Senator La Follette made an all-day speech yesterday in support of the Cummins amendment to the railway bill, which would require approval of changes in rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission before they are put into effect by the railroads.

Declaring the railroads have had their way in legislation for forty years, he said:

"If Senators listen to me, I will bring them to a realization of the fact that they have the sins of many Congresses to atone for before they pass this bill."

Senator La Follette said he wished to address a part of his remarks to Senator Elkins, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, but he added: "The Senator does not do me the honor of being present."

"Oh, yes, he does," suggested several Senators from the Republican side.

Hurls Some Sarcasm.

"Ah, I see he is on the Democratic side," was the sarcastic comment of Senator La Follette. "I don't know what he is doing over there. I had missed him from his seat."

Senator La Follette charged the pending amendment to the railroad bill, "for which the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Elkins) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) are making such a stubborn fight, is wholly in the interests of the railroads."

Mr. La Follette compared the pending bill with the draft of the bill which was prepared and submitted to the President in November last, and in this connection said:

"I find upon comparison of section 9 of that bill with section 9 of this bill, which relates especially to the suspension of new rates, that that committee took even stronger ground than that proposed under the pending amendment. I quote this provision as originally drafted and before it had undergone modifications weakening it, presumably to meet the wishes of the railroad presidents who visited Washington between November 15, 1909, when it was so drafted, and January 19, 1910, when it was first introduced in the Senate, as now pending."

Rates Too High.

The Wisconsin Senator contended the present freight rates are too high and the pending bill provides no measure by which the commission can determine the reasonableness of any rate. He made an extended argument in favor of the valuation of railroad property of the country as a basis for freight rates.

"Commissioners Knapp and Prouty, whose ideas doubtless prevailed in the original framing of that paragraph," continued Mr. La Follette, "well understood that if it is sound doctrine that the railroads should not advance rates without investigation and approval by the commission it is unreasonable to provide that advances should become effective at all before the commission has passed upon the justice of the advances. They well knew the railroads constantly employed thousands of expert rate men, whose sole duty it is, in the interests of stockholders, to enlarge the dividends by increasing the rates."

It is generally conceded by Republican leaders in the Senate that a final vote will be taken in the Senate before the middle of next week. Senator La Follette will occupy another day in discussing the Cummins amendment.

Lorimer May Speak To-day.

Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, has a long speech to be made to-day or to-morrow, dealing with the charges made against his election as a Senator. Saturday has been set apart, under a special order, for eulogies.

It is possible that a vote may be reached in the Senate before the end of the week on the Cummins amendment. With the introduction of the Cummins amendment and the perfection of section 9 of the bill, the principal question that will remain will be the last three sections of the bill relating to stocks and bonds. There is likely to be considerable debate on these three sections. Senators Cummins and Dooliver have amendments pending to these sections.

G. O. P. LEAGUE DATE RESET.

At the request of President Taft, the date of the biennial convention of the National Republican League, which will be held in New York City, at Carnegie Hall, has been changed from June 25-29 to June 24-28, to enable the President to attend and make the opening speech. The President, Vice President Sherman, a number of Senators and Representatives, and a majority of the Republican governors will attend.

The convention will be the first of its character held in New York since 1888, and promises to be a large affair. On the evening of June 25 a banquet will be given at the offices of the league at the Hotel Astor, at which President Taft, Vice President Sherman, and other leaders of the party will speak.

A great demand is expected for seats and those in charge are now making arrangements for the seating of the guests. To this end, temporary headquarters will be opened at the Hotel Astor on June 15, in charge of Secretary pro tem, Atherton. Delegates are requested to register there.

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HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

CONFERENCE HELPS POSTAL BANK BILL

House Republicans Hold a Three-hour Caucus.

ANOTHER MEETING TO-NIGHT

Fourteen Insurgents Fail to Put in an Appearance—Debate Indicates that Many Are Friendly—Compromise on Section in Controversy Expected—Amendments Adopted.

At the conclusion of a Republican caucus last night, which lasted for more than three hours, called for the purpose of reaching an agreement on the postal savings bank bill, House leaders expressed the opinion that the administration measure would be passed without any difficulty.

No conclusion was reached at the caucus, and an adjournment was taken until to-night. When Representative Currier, of New Hampshire, chairman of the caucus, called the meeting to order, only 14 Republicans answered to the roll call. However, it is said assurances have been received by the leaders that practically the entire Republican majority will support the bill, which is expected to be agreed upon at the meeting to-night, or at a third meeting that may be called for next week.

Representative Dwight, of New York, the Republican "whip," expressed the opinion that the postal savings bank bill will be passed by the House by a Republican majority of at least 12.

Insurgents Stay Away.

Fourteen insurgents failed to put in an appearance last night. They were Cooper, Lenroot, and Nelson, of Wisconsin; Davis, Halstead, and Lindbergh, of Minnesota; Hubbard and Woods, of Iowa; Norris and Hinshaw, of Nebraska; Poindester, of Washington; Fowler, of New Jersey, and Gronna, of North Dakota.

At the outset of the caucus last night Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, author of the emergency bill, and Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, explained the provisions of the measure at length.

The debate demonstrated that the great majority of the Republicans are more friendly to the bill than was generally supposed. A number of minor amendments were adopted, relating largely to phraseology.

Only Point in Controversy.

There was only a brief discussion of section 9 of the bill. This relates to the suspension of funds deposited in postal banks. It is really the only point in controversy. Western insurgents are disposed to insist that a portion of the funds deposited in postal banks shall be retained in the communities where they originated. They want a mandatory provision to this effect inserted in the bill.

The majority of the Republicans favor section 9 of the Gardner bill, which provides that 5 per cent of postal savings shall be held as a reserve fund, 47½ per cent invested in government bonds, and the remaining 47½ per cent retained in the communities where it is deposited, except that it may be diverted for investment in government bonds in times of emergency at the discretion of the President.

Indications are that at the adjourned meeting to-night a compromise will be effected on this provision.

WANTS McBLAIR REINSTATED.

Key Granddaughter Will Ask Taft to Aid Husband.

President Taft will be asked to investigate the dismissal of A. Macdonald McBlair as assistant attorney of the Department of Justice. His wife, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," has been making vigorous efforts to have him reinstated.

McBlair was dismissed on the grounds that his services were not satisfactory. It is claimed that the true reason was to make room for another man. McBlair was appointed under the Roosevelt-Bonaparte regime, and shortly afterward was married.

His wife was formerly Miss Mary Taylor Key, daughter of Charles H. Key, youngest son of the author of the national anthem. Her mother was Elizabeth Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot County, Md. McBlair is the son of Charles H. McBlair, a naval officer, who was at one time adjutant general of Maryland.

McBlair and his wife have been in straitened circumstances since he lost his position.

COWIE TAKES OFFICE TO-DAY.

Paymaster General Rogers Surrenders Office to Successor.

Pay Director T. J. Cowie arrived yesterday from Annapolis, Md., to take charge of the office of the Paymaster General of the navy, succeeding Paymaster Gen. E. B. Rogers, who is relieved from duty.

Pay Director Cowie's duty will be temporary until Secretary Meyer approves Paymaster Rogers' application for retirement.

Paymaster Rogers left yesterday for New York State, where he will rest for a few days. He has notified the Secretary of the Navy that he intends to take an indefinite period of leave.

MARIETTA INQUIRY CLOSED.

Report on Responsibility for Condition Forwarded to Department.

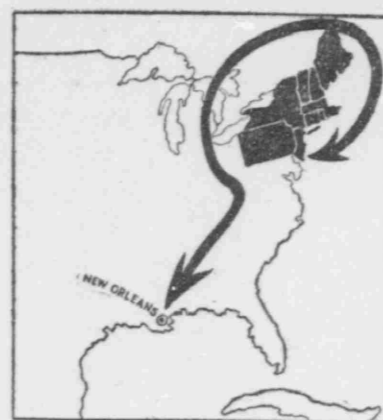
The court of inquiry which has spent the last several weeks making an inquiry into the responsibility for the alleged "dirty" condition of the gunboat Marietta has completed its work and forwarded its report to the Navy Department. On the completion of a tour of duty in Central American waters, the Marietta was inspected at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard several months ago. It was found that the proper care had not been taken of her machinery, according to the inspection officers. Commander Frank K. Hull, U. S. N., was in command of the Marietta during her tour of duty in the tropics.

At first it was decided to court-martial Commander Hull. This intention, however, was abandoned, and the court of inquiry was convened to determine the responsibility for the condition of the ship. The court consisted of Rear Admirals A. S. Barker, C. H. Davis, and B. Bradford, all retired officers of the navy.

Largest Morning Circulation.

Chance for Eastern

Manufacturers to Win



Southern and Latin-American Trade.

World's Panama Exposition, if held at New Orleans, would open up Fertile New Territory.

New Orleans

The Logical Point.

Heretofore Eastern manufacturers have found the Southland a difficult field in which to introduce their goods, although it is a well-known fact that the South is immeasurably rich, and a section destined to lead this entire country, both in natural resources and manufacturing activity.

New Orleans is not only the metropolis of this great, rich Southern country, but is the focal point for all the commercial activity of the Southwest, South American countries, Cuba, Haiti, and Mexico. Owing to the peerless location of New Orleans, buyers from all this section would be able to visit New Orleans and attend this Exposition, whereas, if located at the proposed more distant point, only a small percentage would be able to pay the immense transportation charge.

With the opening of the Trans-Andean Railroad, Buenos Ayres, on the East Coast of South America, will be brought nearer, by six or eight days, to New Orleans by way of Chile and the West Coast of the Panama Canal than steamship line direct up the East Coast.

New Orleans is by far the nearest large North American Seaport city to the topographical and population center of the great zone most immediately affected by the opening of the Panama Canal and most immediately interested in the new markets the Canal will open up.

Exhibitors at the World's Panama Exposition in New Orleans would be offered the chance of a lifetime to exhibit their wares before a public representing the richest territory in the world. More Southern trade could be secured in this way in a few months than five years of urgent soliciting could possibly produce, and at a fraction of the expense.

New Orleans is nearer to the center of the population of the United States than San Francisco, and more than half the people of the United States could attend the Exposition at an average cost of about \$15 each—two cents a mile. Less than 5 per cent could possibly pay their way or spare the time required to go to the most distant city.

It is directly to the interest of every Eastern manufacturer to see that New Orleans is chosen as the site for the greatest exposition ever held in this country, and celebrating the most colossal human achievement the world has ever known.